

**BLM National Recreation Forum**  
**Thursday, January 29, 2004**  
**Desired State & Corresponding Next Steps**  
**- Session D -**

Grp No.			Summary of Group: __Mix/Max, Group 1_ <u>Group 1 Participants:</u> Christine Jourdain Russ Ehnes Roy Denner Aubrey C. King Rick Collignon Ray Rasker Donna Asbury Jamie Clark Jennifer Lamb Celina Montorfano Larry Snead Glenn Haas Shawn Tierney		
1	No.:	Tally	2010 Desired State	Short-term Next Steps	Long-term Next Steps
1	1.	12	BLM staffing skills reflect need for recreation management (i.e., a range con who becomes a recreation planner might use rest/rotation as a recreation management tool).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a non-BLM political support group to lobby Congress for funding for recreation programs for the Bureau.</li> <li>BLM needs to develop baseline measurements that define current conditions and start measuring.</li> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLM needs to launch a national case study focused on identifying best management and planning practices for recreation programs/management on public lands.</li> <li></li> <li></li> </ul>
1	3.	9	There will be a range of high-quality recreation opportunities occurring in harmony with the land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLM planning should incorporate the following in a proactive process: BLM (with public process/input, RAC recreation sub-committee) establish baseline indicators (using biology and social science); visitor impacts,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> <li></li> <li></li> <li></li> <li></li> <li></li> </ul>
		4	There will be opportunities for solitude and connection to the natural world.		
		3	There will be opportunities for motorized and mechanized enjoyment of BLM land.		

		10	All types of recreation will be monitored and managed effectively, consistent with long-term plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>carrying capacity, ROS</li> <li>Monitoring - BLM conduct monitoring and engage commercial operators and recreation groups, volunteers in data collection. BLM should obtain input from recreationists and partner groups about desired experiences (what they want and don't want to experience); what, when, where, and how they are recreating; what types of information they need to enjoy public lands and recreation responsibly (e.g. signs, maps, LNT, TL etc.)</li> <li>Input from other BLM stakeholders (e.g. ranchers)</li> <li>Establish BLM presence (including volunteers and BLM staff) and engage gateway communities.</li> </ul>	
1	4.	7	Maintaining the long-term health and viability of the natural ecosystems should be a primary guiding principle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
1	5.	7	Regularly report the recreation economic value at local, state, and national level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop comprehensive model/instrument in collaboration with others that can be used throughout the BLM's system to gather and measure economic impacts and guided/non-guided recreation on the local/state economies.</li> <li>Involve resource economists,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a recreation visitation and economic impact measurement and reporting program for each state. (BLM, Ashley) Keep it simple! Do it in one week!</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

				professors, recreation industry professionals, DOD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relates to marketing and reporting economic impacts</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
1	6.	7	Education is the top priority: consistency, all topics including trails, birders, hikers, ATV users, and include public and focus groups as well as BLM, and will also focus on youth. (Public needs to be involved and communities need to be actively engaged.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify stakeholders in local community/region for meeting on education/interpretation – by invitation</li> <li>• Set curriculum</li> <li>• Information needs/misconceptions (media/communications)</li> <li>• Internal vs. external training/gaps</li> <li>• Develop action plan for implementation through an advisory group – national mandated and implemented locally.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stewardship program (similar to Adopt A Highway or Site Steward Program)</li> <li>• Provide incentives for frequent users/volunteers/stewards (recognition) SRPs</li> <li>• Stewardship education equals reduced fees (permittees) waivers</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
1	7.	7	Inventory of roads and trails are completed and trails have maps and signage that communicates the usage of the trail, access and reason for trail being opened or closed. Maps are readily accessible either through hard copy or on the internet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WO requests current status (trail road inventory) report from field offices; completion plan/timing/budget.</li> <li>• WO develops action plan with specific goals and objectives</li> <li>• WO/State Office/FO develop stakeholder meeting to build local support (for action plan); lobby lawmakers and locals (public awareness).</li> <li>• Implement Action Plan (using volunteers and hosts)</li> <li>• Resulting in a user friendly electronic map – updatable and downloadable containing all</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep inventory current, keep the process going and going and going (technology as well as road/trail information)</li> </ul>

				public land information for all locations, i.e., St. George area trails/roads/usages	
1	8.	5	Adequate type and number of BLM recreation professionals and programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trainer, IMBA, LNT, should start in Director's office.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update the 023 professional recreation job series to include current critical skill sets (NSPR and BLM WO)</li> </ul>
1	9.	4	Science needs to be more specific in scope (i.e., there may be a species of concern but this doesn't necessarily require a large broad-brush closure to protect the species).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLM develop standard BLM management policy manuals for use by F.O's that incorporate all of the common objectives developed at this Forum.</li> </ul>
1	10.	4	Recreation values are given equal weight with resource values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLM needs to immediately schedule a follow up meeting to report back to this forum on movement toward desired outcomes – performance measurements.</li> <li>Prepare a policy statement that BLM does NOT support closed unless posted open policy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
1	11.	4	Planning processes allow managers to manage proactively.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLM needs to immediately schedule a follow up meeting to report back to this forum on movement toward desired outcomes – performance measurements.</li> <li>Initiate prototype partnership agreements at a few specific locations – WHO: BLM and stakeholders.</li> <li>Establish a non-BLM political support group to lobby Congress for BLM funding – WHO: Stakeholders</li> <li>Start amending FACA – stakeholder initiative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLM needs to redefine partnerships to allow their managers to pool resources with other public agencies to address recreation needs.</li> <li>Amend FACA – stakeholder initiative.</li> </ul>
1	12.	3	There will be well-maintained, safe trails and facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLM managers must allocate sufficient resources to trails within recreation (need adequate inventories and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>

				mapping). Placing volunteer coordinators (BLM, user groups/NGO, part time, fulltime, or seasonal) will help BLM managers accommodate trail volunteers to help keep trails maintained and safe.	
1	13.	3	BLM will offer high-quality education and interpretive opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BLM and permittees (America Outdoors members, Outward Bound, NOLS, etc.) identify how to use SRP's and concessions to create incentives for permittees to provide education (e.g. fee reduction or group size allowance)</li> </ul>	•
1	14.			•	•
1	15.	3	Recreation will be valued on par with commodity uses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnerships: BLM recreation staff will establish criteria and expectation for all partners/participants; BLM staff and partners training in essential partnering skills (recreation user groups, coalitions, and grassroots). The Administration, Congress, and recreation users must become stronger advocates for both increased funding and elevating stature of recreation in BLM.</li> </ul>	•
1	17.	4	Partnerships will be more meaningful, effective, viable and collaborative.	•	•
1	18.	0	There will be adequate information available to both	•	•

			BLM managers and visitors.		
1	19.	2	BLM marketing of recreation is customer driven.	•	•
1	20.	7	Education is the top priority: consistency, all topics including trails, birders, hikers, ATV users, and include public and focus groups as well as BLM, and will also focus on youth. (Public needs to be involved and communities need to be actively engaged.)	•	•
1	21.	7	Inventory of roads and trails are completed and trails have maps and signage that communicates the usage of the trail, access and reason for trail being opened or closed. Maps are readily accessible either through hard copy or on the internet.	•	•
1	23.	1	BLM funding priorities are determined through collaborative discussions between BLM and user communities. (For better understanding of each other's reason for making decisions and wanting certain things)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand RAC concept to talk about broad issues not specific to a given site (annually)</li> <li>• BLM could devote staff time to volunteer development and grant preparation (including planning) to leverage dollars – state basis minimum.</li> <li>• Partner with groups to meet plan requirements, i.e., MTVRA putting up signs and distributing MT, Dakotas EIS information – state/local.</li> <li>• Raise awareness of national trails training partnership.</li> </ul>	•
1	24.	4	Local communities will understand the benefits of recreation to their economy and quality of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop comprehensive model/instrument in collaboration with others that can be used throughout the BLM's system to gather and measure economic impacts and guided/non-guided recreation on the local/state</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a recreation visitation and economic impact measurement and reporting program for each state. (BLM, Ashley) Keep it simple! Do it in one week!</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

				<p>economies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involve resource economists, professors, recreation industry professionals, DOD</li> <li>• Relates to marketing and reporting economic impacts</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	
1	25.	0	Meaningful, civil dialogue between user communities and managers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand RAC concept to talk about broad issues not specific to a given site (annually)</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	•
1	26.	2	User fees are fair and determined collaboratively with a clear, concise marketing and accountability feedback loop.	•	•
1	27.	0	BLM, and non-profit have doubled their annual salary.	•	•
1	28.	2	Responsible shared use by all is desirable.	•	•
1	29.	0	Managers and users avoid "ownership" syndrome (public lands).	•	•
1	31.	4	Consistency in management between BLM and Forest Service in signage, trail construction/maintenance and policies.	•	•
1	32.	4	Resources and habitat are used as the foundation and basis for management decisions (manage # of users, minimum impact, communicate on the ground, protection on the ground, (and remember that they are also there to enjoy the scenic beauty and value).	•	•
1	33.	3	Good effective, detailed recreation plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish two to three highly visible state and federal interagency demonstration projects—planning, management, interagency fees monitor (Secretary of the Interior)</li> <li>• Update ROS and recreation planning guidance in BLM (BLM adhoc group) including handbook and training (internal and external)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish interagency recreation planning and management advisory council – BLM, BOR, NPS, FS, FWS, COE and appropriate secretaries (MOU)</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Print and distribute BLM handbook for special use permit administration to permittees. Meet with permittees periodically to discuss interpretation.</li> </ul>	
1	34.	1	State and federal will coordinate their recreation planning and management activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish two to three highly visible state and federal interagency demonstration projects—planning, management, interagency fees monitor (Secretary of the Interior)</li> <li>• Update ROS and recreation planning guidance in BLM (BLM adhoc group) including handbook and training (internal and external)</li> <li>• Print and distribute BLM handbook for special use permit administration to permittees. Meet with permittees periodically to discuss interpretation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish interagency recreation planning and management advisory council – BLM, BOR, NPS, FS, FWS, COE and appropriate secretaries (MOU)</li> </ul>
1	35.	2	Well educated public – the result of cooperative educational programs and efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Groups and agencies cooperate to distribute existing OHV (other) educational materials and educational programs like the Montana (On The Right Trail), Tread Lightly, Right Rider programs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish interagency recreation planning and management advisory council – BLM, BOR, NPS, FS, FWS, COE and appropriate secretaries (MOU)</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
1	36.	0	Decision process reflects both biological and social on equal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a national advisory council to advise and assist with partnership efforts. Use FACA and current BLM partnership staff person.</li> <li>• Maybe organize as sub-group of existing western</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>

				Congressional caucus or Western Governors group. Who: BLM and Stakeholders	
			Summary of Group: _Max Mix Group #2		
Grp No. 2			Group 2 Participants: Royce Wood Michael Pearlstein Bob Mason Ira Hutchinson Bob Warren Carl Wilgus Tim Merriman Rosalind McClellan Pam Gluck Vera Smith David Brown Tom Sadler Jodi Applegate Stemler		
2	No.:	Tally (#)	2010 Desired State	Short-term Next Steps	Long-term Next Steps
Group A Participants: Carl Wilgus, Pam Gluck, David Brown, Michael Pearlstein					
2	1.	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLM will use adaptive management plans using BAT [best available technology], visitor experience, resource preservation, and gateway community input as guiding principles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What?</li> <li>Who</li> <li>How?</li> <li>Examples?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What? Convene representatives of Begin a mapping process for adaptive management (good example, Yellowstone Park Winter Use)</li> <li>Who? Surrounding gateway communities, local &amp; county elected officials, state tourism &amp; resource officials, and interested user groups.</li> </ul> <p>How? Examples?</p>
2	2.	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decision making processes and delivery of recreation lands must be as competitive and cost effective as leisure opportunities outside public lands....AND...BLM will have adequate resources and staff commensurate with needs for delivery and demands for recreation. BLM will manage for experiences.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What? (a) BLM Develop forecasts for revenues, costs, program needs to 2010; (b) Western States Tourism Policy Council develop constituency group to drive process; (c)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What? Constituency group monitors and implements change (legislative appropriations).</li> </ul> <p>Who?</p>

		3		<p>Identify restructuring, legal legislative issues (with FS); Price-Waterhouse Corporation develop new business model and and marketing strategy to achieve a &amp; b.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who?</li> <li>• How?</li> <li>• Examples?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How?</li> <li>• Examples?</li> </ul>
2	3.	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BLM will have adequate resources and staff commensurate with needs for delivery and demands for recreation. BLM will manage for experiences.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What? A coalition will be formed to ensure BLM has adequate resources to meet the needs for the delivery and demands of recreation. The coalition will help make the case for resource increases and take the message and requests to Congress.</li> <li>• Who? All groups at this forum who believe this is an important issue.</li> <li>• How?</li> <li>• Examples? Rivers and Trails Coalition for the NPS—River, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA)....Contact Rich Dolesh, NRPA.....ALSO the Coalition for Recreational Trails (ARC is current chair)</li> </ul>	
<b>Group B: Vera Smith, Royce Wood, Ira Hutchinson, Tim Merriman</b>					
2	4.	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seamless delivery of recreation opportunities by managing for experiences and managing across agency boundaries as well...AND... <a href="#">Accessible information on recreational</a></li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What? Investigate win-win opportunities &amp; lead agencies on specific projects</li> </ul>







		2	enforceable standards and agency accountability... Large quiet areas in varied ecosystems are protected		
2	10.	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seamless (mgmt./practitioner) steam linking efforts to maximize the condition of the land from neighborhoods, counties, state, federal, and private entities</li> </ul>		<p>What? Determine how are adherents to seamless management strategy rewarded? Dissenters controlled? ...AND...determine how strategy (seamless) is to be evaluated and who will be held responsible</p>
2	11.	2 7 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large quiet areas in varied ecosystems are protected ...AND... Every child in America will have a positive recreational experience on public lands by age 9...AND... Front-line workers will be trained as interpretive hosts to meet mission-based objectives.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What? BLM institutionalize volunteer program at field, state, Washington Level.</li> </ul> <p>Who?</p> <p>How?</p> <p>Examples? Fees, permits, travel plans.</p>
2	12.	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seamless (mgmt./ practitioner) steam linking efforts to maximize the condition of the land from neighborhoods, counties, state, federal, and private entities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What? BLM should assign intra-agency responsibility for determining feasibility of instigating a “seamless management” strategy in and among other land managing agencies at all levels (e.g., state, municipal, private, federal, etc.). Key considerations should include: (a) user involvement insteam flows, and (b) methods/areas evaluation....BLM issue directive that motorized use occur on designated routes marked open....BLM Field Offices should partners with local enthusiast organizations and clubs to do trail maintenance and other management work, sound testing, volunteer trails patrols, restoration.</li> </ul>	

				Who? How? Examples?	
2	13.	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management of public lands will be focused on measurable objective (outputs, outcomes, impacts) toward sustainable management practices with annual baseline monitoring.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What? BLM units develop plans for undertaking comprehensive baseline</li> </ul> <p>Who? How?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examples? Surveys (e.g., bioBlitz, Great Smoky Mtn. Nt'l. Park) – USGS, Universities</li> </ul>	
2	14.	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Front-line workers will be trained as interpretive hosts to meet mission-based objectives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What? BLM partner with NAI on certified interpretive guide and host credentialism on BLM site....BLM develop comprehensive urban educational strategy (K-6, with environmental ed. groups) with quantitative goals/targets</li> </ul> <p>Who? How? Examples?</p>	
2	15.	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every child in America will have a positive recreational experience on public lands by age 9.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What? BLM meet with game developers to encourage adventure/stewardship games development for techno/kids</li> </ul>	
2	16.	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management of public lands will be focused on measurable objective (outputs, outcomes, impacts) toward sustainable management practices with annual baseline monitoring.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What? BLM establish real written monitoring programs measuring regional/site landscape health, experiences (desired vs. existing)...BLM users for increased appropriations...Use a few NLCS units as pilots to test national accreditation program for public lands... BLM evaluate public regard/pride in public lands and develop public land ethic</li> <li>Who? How? Examples? Universities, USGS, Partners for</li> </ul>	

				Ashton, BLM, NSRM, NAI, NPS, e.g., Take Pride in the NLCS!	
Group C: Bob Mason, Bob Warren, Jodi Applegate Stemler					
2	17.	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement new technologies to enhance real-time information dissemination, new technologies for visitor services (speed pass, smart card, GPS units, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What? Develop an inventory of relevant technologies, both existing and potential companies and users.</li> </ul> <p>Conduct focus group meetings with user groups to determine their needs and willingness to embrace new technologies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who? Interagency Team, Technical Providers, Users</li> </ul> <p>How? Examples?</p>	
2	18.	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restructure career managers to allow for longer periods of time in individual units to maximize trust and cooperative relations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What? Make inclusion of partnership building as a priority duty in the job description of Field Office managers and include an evaluation measure in annual performance reviews</li> </ul> <p>Include the evaluation of the economic value of partnership opportunities as a routine activity in Field Office business plan decision-making process</p> <p>Who? How? Examples?</p>	
2	19.	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pro-active land management that incorporates and identifies changing demographics, changing recreation technologies with a goal of sustainable recreation in an environment of shrinking resources (both physical &amp; financial). This must include collaboration with all user groups at the earliest stages of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What? Interagency attendance at outdoor industry trade shows to identify new/emerging recreational products that could impact future management</li> </ul> <p>User group; coordinator in BLM</p> <p>Partner with outdoor industry and other recreation groups to share market/demographic</p>	

			planning.	<p>research to help time the surveys for use by recreation providers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who? BLM recreation staff, industry reps as mentors</li> <li>How?</li> <li>Examples? ....of user group coordinator (NACO coordinator)</li> </ul>	
Grp No. 3			<p>Summary of Group: #3</p> <p>Group 3 Participants:</p> <p>Tom Yager Derrick Crandall Don Klusman Jeff Irons Larry Friedman Bob Steele Chuck Williams Alan Hill Bruce Kartchner Pam Dillon Judd Klement John Boretsky Philip Morlock</p>		
	No.:	Tally (#)	2010 Desired State	Short-term Next Steps	Long-term Next Steps
3	1.	12	<p>Improve communications: (a)BLM staff and management with state, local and federal will have consistency in policy interpretation and implementation (b)USFS, BLM, and State land departments will provide consistency regarding rules, regulations, and permits/applications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Players (Communication): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coalition of user groups interfacing with RVSAT,</li> <li>Cooperation between state and federal agencies, start formally with</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Select and identify user groups and form. Working coalition via list serve to interface with RVSAT to advise on recreation issues</li> <li>E.g. USFS, Backcountry Horsemen, NM Council O&amp;G – LNT training for O&amp;G – USFS redeemable pref. points.</li> <li>One stop shopping for activity/trip permit</li> <li>Push to integrate/joint management between USFS and BLM – Service First issue</li> <li>Reduce conflicting interagency corporate culture conflicts. i.e. how do we get decisions within the agency without going to Washington.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(b) Informal meeting with multiple use agencies, including BLM, FS, state, and some USFW, regularly leading to MOUs advised (guided) by impacted constituent groups – local, state, and national levels</li> </ul>

			<p>state recreation leads and go up to federal level need outfitter participation,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– David Brown (America Outdoors)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to have these types of meetings annually at state level – may be break state into 2 or 3 areas depending on size and population.</li> </ul>	
3	2.	2	<p>Partners/Education: Partner and/or education programs for concessionaires, user groups prior to permit issue or MOU.</p> <p>Players (Education): APPL, NAI, TLI, LNT, Outward Bound, NOLS, Safari Club</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify education assets from user groups and jointly develop land ethic curriculum, area specific knowledge, set up educational opportunities for BLM staff and users conducted by specific user groups.</li> <li>• E.g. training for permit administration by NM Council of Outfitter and Guides to understand industry issues.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
3	3.	5	<p>User conflict: - O&amp;G commercial (closed) and noncommercial (open) uniformly of regulations and entitlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Multi-use: designate “priority uses” to reduce potential conflict of area usage.</li> <li>• Players (User Conflicts): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Glen Haas</li> <li>- Dave Brown</li> <li>- Assn/Outfitters and Guides</li> <li>- National level Recreation Advisory Council</li> <li>- Safari Club</li> <li>- E.g. “equestrian...” while avail to other uses</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review BLM policy with groups from “improving communication” groups to achieve consistency and establish priority use (and/or via list serve).</li> <li>• E.g. advisory group similar to who is here (could be bigger via list serve)</li> <li>• E.g. seeking common ground project in Jemez, NM, funded by Rocky Mtn Elk Foundation and National Wildlife Foundation, includes livestock permittees, Feds, NM Council O&amp;Gs, BIA, Sierra Club, Audubon – had listening sessions to develop policy for balancing parity O&amp;G and livestock</li> </ul>
3	4.	4	<p>Political advocacy: Partners to promote independent and organized efforts to promote additional money, congressional awareness of public lands (e.g. National Parks and Conservation Association).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Players (Political Advocacy): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lead: Congressional Sportsmen Foundation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with appropriate ngo’s to establish “clearing house” for organizations to contact and advocate individual members to support legislative efforts.</li> <li>• Organizations with extensive membership with single point of contract with BLM. (BLM provides the point of contact with wish list and justification.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>

			- American Recreation Coalition		
3	5.	5	BLM activity works with communities to use development to aid access, use, and not close off.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BLM to become proactive with communities in the development of real estate to ensure real estate development does not close access, but is required to enhance it. The would require that BLM, local communities, and community groups work together to pass laws or regulations that would require easements as part of the request for zoning of these projects.</li> <li>• i.e. Forest Service has a trailhead on the edge of a rural community that is 100 yds from a wilderness area. A powerful and rich real estate developer bought surrounding land and refuses to allow an easement to access the trailhead. He has intimidated the city council with a lawsuit, they cannot afford if they had insisted on the easement. The city council gave in.</li> <li>• Work with ngo(s) with local communities to keep it open as an economic force.</li> <li>• Planning processes identify hot spots.</li> <li>• Local community groups to be proactive with councils</li> <li>• Use national database (Sonoran Group, etc) to provide information to communities</li> <li>• BLM work through management plans to identify possible conflict beforehand.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
3	6.	2	Waterways managed to provide quality, diversity of experiences	<p>(1) Produce inventory of all BLM managed water resources and the type of water recreation activities and laws/usage allowed in each area.</p> <p>(2) Gather data from local managers and national expert to identify areas of overuse or conflict</p> <p>(a) Gather input from stakeholders</p> <p>(3) Create regional "waterways assistance teams". Empower teams to create a regional model for distribution of water based recreation activities based on resource and environmental tolerance.</p> <p>Waterways Assistance Teams composed of: state boating agencies, non-profit boating and</p>	<p>(4) Create zoning plans to allow for specific use appropriate to resource. Zone for safety. Speed (separate high speed from slow), noise, density of activity, conflicting use.</p> <p>Example: For popular high use day use areas, consider separation based on odd days vs. even days for power vs. non-power.</p> <p>(5) Market via public information and promote unique features for specific type of activity.</p> <p>Example: Special beach launch</p>

				fishing groups (American Canoe Assn, etc), waterway planners, USCG, other federal groups, local outing clubs, etc.	ramps built especially for personal watercraft at end of lake away from canoe/kayak launch areas/canoe/kayaks can launch in remote areas via pathway which discourages other type of boat launch. Example: Lake Mead, Lake Havasu WMP, talk with Glenn Haas
3	7.	3	Seek better coordination and planning for more successful partnership ventures, participation and activities. Examples – need to get local volunteers and agency people involved in early planning process and to identify potential projects of interests. Good example of recreation shooting range and ORV trails in Shasta CO, CA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Optimize private sector to build, maintain and operate required new recreation facilities.</li> <li>Need to recognize new appropriation funding is unlikely at needed levels (e.g. Red Rock Canyon)</li> <li>E.g. Parker Strip and Lake Havasu and CA RMPs re. transfer for motorcycle track.</li> </ul>	
3	8.	9	Develop an interagency plan for seamless recreation activities use i.e. permits, fees, etc (including state, local, and federal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One stop shopping for activity/trip permit</li> <li>Push to integrate/joint management between USFS and BLM – Service First issue</li> <li>One permit per trip/activity across multi-jurisdiction of NPS, FS, BLM, state and county</li> <li>Reduce conflicting interagency corporate culture conflicts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
3	9.	1	Value of recreation = priority in budget, agency staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support fee demo on-site specific basis where justified and supported on use or services required basis. Do not support on passive recreation activities i.e. trails, hiking, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
			Summary of Group: _Max Mix GROUP # 4__		

Grp No. 4			Group 4 Participants: John Stewart Jason Robertson Larry Smith Jerry Aboud Lyle Lavery Dave Morrow Meg Maguire Jackson Ramsey Gail Van Der Bie Kim Raap Ray Bloomer Susan Lynn Dennis D. Oliphant		
	No.:	Tally (#)	2010 Desired State	Short-term Next Steps	Long-term Next Steps
4	1.	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I. Healthy landscapes AND healthy gateway communities</li> <li>• Clear and common understanding of resource values, uses, issues and management (scenic, natural, economic, etc)</li> <li>• Visual simulations as a tool to increase understanding and provide options and choices</li> <li>• Develop a range of experiences and settings between motorized and wilderness with communities – basically amounts to “zoning recreation”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforce the law and monitor abusers (ex: renegades ) WHO: BLM law enforcement, joint peer groups and peer pressure, volunteers educating local residents = eyes and ears.</li> <li>• increase number of landscape architects to help save scenic, historic and natural values. Goal: add 15 positions every year. Up to 75. use landscape architects to apply visual simulations with communities</li> <li>• Use GIS as a tool to educate, analyze and engage public regarding resources. More than pretty maps -- Translate data to photos and illustrations to help people understand. Goal: 2 years WHO: BLM, volunteers, consultants, local cooperators</li> <li>• ROS (zoning recreation) – educate public about ROS integrate ASAP with RMPs and Activity Plans</li> <li>• Use GIS as a tool for local planning with public land</li> </ul>	

					- ROS long-term: implement ROS in plan updates after analysis
4	2.	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>II. Balance between national and community interests</li> <li>Sharing case studies of successful community problem solving efforts</li> <li>Increased interaction between volunteers with national affiliations and local community volunteers and members</li> <li>Increased presence of agency people and volunteers on the ground</li> <li>All-inclusive representation including polar interests engaged in problem-solving</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who's in charge of collecting success stories?</li> <li>- BLM, local, state offices. Users, citizens, groups: report successes to BLM NACO tracks trends and successes - consult with . NACO create a reference/catalogue of people willing to share successes/failures</li> <li>Request that staff spend 2 days a month out in the field with users, volunteers, monitoring, observing and listening.</li> <li>Request circuit lawsuits and appeals when possible. Time presentation may save staff time</li> </ul>	
4	3.	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>III. Education for better stewardship and solving problems</li> <li>Ethic: clearer community environmental stewardship understanding</li> <li>Ethic: clearer understanding of "community etiquette"/social</li> <li>Symbol/Slogan for land and community stewardship (ex: Smokey the bear, woodsy, Johnnie Horizon, etc)</li> <li>Community design/economic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stage joint meetings between BLM and local planning, as plans are updated and users define "etiquette" in each locale. Define how to transfer information</li> <li>Engage PR firm to help frame ethic and symbols/slogans of expected behavior. Involve communities AND national groups in creating strong messages – include Wilderness Society, Sierra Club along with ORV groups. (suggestion: national contest)</li> <li>Pilot community design assistance teams Partners: ASLA, Science American, AIA, APA or successful community participants/staff</li> <li>Explore linkages (internal/external) share</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- evaluate performances, successes, failures on whether to continue</li> <li>- Establish logo/slogan on all information sources/branding</li> </ul>

			<p>development assistance teams by request (develop options, alternatives related to access) build on community planning goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Web-based information transfer/promote ethics (immediate and current information)</li> <li>• Planning ahead in anticipation and preparation for changing uses and increasing numbers (visitors)</li> </ul>	<p>data, regs, opportunities</p> <p>-Staff dedication to certain number of hours</p> <p>-Establish futures group to identify/analyze population use trends to anticipate change locally and nationally (with local govts, incorporating their data and GIS capabilities</p> <p>WHO: BLM, local, national governments and volunteer groups</p>	<p>- based on pilot program make communication design assistance teams a regular part of program</p>
4	4.	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free public access for traditional recreation activities and room for growth of new activities, while protecting resources for future generations</li> </ul>		
4	5.	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fewer signs but more information and education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BLM Director and State Rec Programs develop consistent guidelines for signage across agencies and states</li> </ul> <p>Success: NPS developed standard to work with Helo pilots (helicopter pilot or pilot project name Helo ??)</p>	<p>-Rec.gov, State/Field Offices and other agencies should standardize data base fields, websites and other communication tools and make them available in real time to the public and each other.</p> <p>Success: USGS stream gauge readings</p>
4	6.	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volunteer coordinators at all field offices (full time)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BLM Director commit to hire volunteer/partnership coordinators at all field offices</li> </ul>	
4		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completing all Wild and Scenic River (WSR) plans</li> </ul>	<p>WO Recreation staff identify uncompleted WSR plans, then identify priority plans and commit resources to these</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field Office/State Office complete WSR plans</li> </ul>

4		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLM has staff to take advantage of partnerships and funding opportunities with state trails programs and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's - leverage BLM funds x 5)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLM director/state directors commit a larger percent of BLM staff to field unit recreation mgmt - redefine roles and priorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand partnership program - use contracts/agreements with NGOs and the state to meet discreet objectives (ex: education, data management, trail work).</li> </ul>
4		1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A wide range of recreation activities (motorized and non-motorized) are actively managed on BLM lands</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
4		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunities for recreation (hike, bike, canoe, OHV, etc) on or along historic trails with opportunities for education that interpretive what the pioneers experienced and relate to modern day (ex: xx number of days from point a to point b in pioneer wagons vs. how long on bike, etc)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
4		1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working closely with FERC to actively mitigate for lost recreation opportunities both up and downstream of hydro facilities (rafting, hiking, etc)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved access is a priority that addresses appropriate use of the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Route inventory on GIS WHO: BLM, volunteer groups, contracted staff</li> <li>- Recreation interest inventory</li> <li>-Budget priority to maintain Core Transportation network WHO: national BLM office</li> <li>-Gather inventory of current/desired recreation (Historic, archeological, OHV, scenic, etc) WHO: BLM field staff, LEOs, local volunteers, visitors</li> <li>-Identify "hot spots" for access/recreation conflicts WHO: BLM field and through planning processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>

				<p>-Make access information available (web based) WHO: BLM, info tech, external affairs, contractors</p>	
4		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLM has reorganized to tap into thousands of volunteers (TPIA) that work on all kinds of recreation projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Recruiting volunteers to conduct inventories/surveys WHO: BLM and volunteer coord</li> <li>-BLM FO establish volunteer coordinator</li> <li>-BLM FO establish volunteer association/friend groups</li> <li>-BLM Provide training in volunteer management (managing volunteers, projects)</li> <li>- BLM establish volunteer projects integrated with daily activities and critical work elements</li> </ul> <p>Successes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Use BLM partnership series at National Training Center –</li> <li>-Dale Albright's Recreation Leadership Training Course</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
4		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation messaging on responsible use has been targeted to youth – urban people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-BLM Establish outreach program to schools (based on smokey bear)</li> <li>-BLM Identify POC within school districts and NGO working with the youth (Focus on urban youth/groups)</li> <li>-BLM Establish/staff for a conservation and interp offices (Clearinghouse to send same message)</li> </ul>	

4		6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternative sources of funding are in place:</li> <li>Earned income from unique educational retail products provided by Interp Associations</li> <li>Fee demo with changes and equitable is more permanent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special legislation – ex: Southern Nevada Lands Act has been expanded to other rapidly urbanized areas (ex: Denver, AZ, Southern CA) with land sales put into regional resources priorities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using example of Red Rock:</li> <li>Earned income from unique educational retail products by interp association (BLM and volunteer groups)</li> <li>Fee Demo with changes and equitable fee structure - BLM implement in more locations WHO: BLM</li> <li>Special Legislation (ex: Southern Nevada Lands Act) to fund recreation WHO: Advocacy groups</li> <li>Identify places with growth potential for earned income WHO: BLM</li> <li>Provide Interpretive/Assoc Guide Book and training to field offices (BLM and NTC)</li> </ul> <p>Success: APPL Training</p>
4		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Having citizens take greater responsibility for their public lands</li> </ul>		
4		1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formalized early ed program on use and care of public lands</li> </ul>		
4		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information on recreation opportunities and appropriate uses is readily available through a variety of means to assure accessibility to all segments of society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify methods – media (BLM, stakeholders)</li> <li>Gather needed data (BLM and stakeholders)</li> <li>Identify audiences (BLM and stakeholders)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop strategies to target specific audiences</li> <li>Implement strategies</li> <li>Assess Effectiveness</li> <li>Based on results, modify</li> <li>WHO: BLM and stakeholders</li> </ul>

4		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BLM will adopt the principles of universal design for any new and upgraded facilities to include the widest populations in its use and benefit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify physical and programmatic barriers</li> <li>-Develop action plans to overcome barriers</li> <li>-Establish partnerships with professional communities (landscape and exhibit designers, architects, etc)</li> <li>-Outreach, involve and partner with users</li> <li>-Educate BLM staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review all projects to determine if accessibility goals have been met (programs and facilities)</li> <li>- Implement</li> </ul> <p>Who: BLM and stakeholders</p>
4		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A healthy landscape that sustains diverse recreation opportunities and meets visitors expectations</li> </ul>		
4		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recreation land mgmt agencies should:</li> <li>Identify common interests and goals</li> <li>Develop comprehensive interagency regional plans               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involve adjacent communities all stakeholders and interested members of the public</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop interagency partnership</li> <li>Identify geographic regions</li> <li>Develop partnerships with gateway communities</li> <li>Identify stakeholders, develop partnerships</li> <li>WHO: agencies (state, local, fed), communities and stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Begin the planning process,</li> <li>Identify common goals, objectives, vision</li> <li>Continually communicate with the involve public</li> <li>Develop plans, and continually assess, and adjust as needed</li> <li>Gain agency and public buy-in</li> <li>WHO: BLM, agencies (state and local) and stakeholders</li> </ul>
4		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) is used to preserve full range of recreation settings from primitive to developed</li> <li>Recreation is ecologically sustainable</li> <li>Use Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) to define thresholds (all)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-BLM/FS develop MOU to implement ROS and LAC as standardized recreation plans and management tool</li> <li>- Secure funding to expedite planning process</li> <li>- BLM's Director will set direction on ROS and LAC to be implemented by National Training Center</li> <li>- The BLM NTC will develop inter-agency (FS/BLM) sessions on ROS and LAC for FS/BLM recreation and planning staffs and line managers. Start with offices beginning planning process</li> <li>-ROS planning includes appropriate amounts of primitive and developed settings without</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finalize and update land and river management plans using community, state and national interests to incorporate ROS and LAC into BLM Recreation planning</li> </ul>

				unplanned "slippage"	- BLM will monitor ROS using LAC and use appropriate actions to maintain settings
4		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information, education, communication should be used before restrictive measures (non-permit measures) (Dennis)</li> </ul>		
4		1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restrictions are used and accepted to prevent resource damage and preserve user experience – Such as permits, reservations, road closures, etc. (Roz)</li> </ul>		
4		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use appropriated funds instead of user fees whenever possible (all)</li> </ul>	- BLM interest groups will join together to advocate for appropriated funding for the BLM's recreation program	
4		3	BLM lands contain large amounts of road less and undeveloped land (Roz)	•	•
			Summary of Group: Mixed Group #5 Facilitated by Karin and Bob		
Grp No. 5			Group 5 Participants: Sandy McCullan Bill Dart Edward H. Waldheim Mariana Raftopoulos Michael Carrier		

			Margaret Bailey Lori Davis Todd Davidson Dale Waddell Tim Blumenthal Travis Boley Craig Mackey James Scarentino		
	No.:	Tally (#)	2010 Desired State	Short-term Next Steps	Long-term Next Steps
5	1.	3	BLM promotes sustainable recreation while minimizing user conflicts by addressing the issue at the planning stage and following through with public education through cooperation and civility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a message encouraging collaboration and tolerance. Adopt a win-win resolution. Who-BLM and constituency groups. BLM to manage public expectations by explaining what can be done. Constituency groups work to explain BLM's messages. What-enhance conflict management skills, shift in goals and in planning with focus on collaborative solutions.</li> <li>Define "sustainable recreation." Who-BLM and users. What-use outputs from listening sessions and measure against research existing on the environmental limitations.</li> <li>Work with user to identify "quality" recreation experience. Who-State, Local BLM offices, users. What-Hold listening sessions with users to learn what they want to have happen to have a high quality recreation and then use in planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
5	2.	8	Public land stewardship/recreation ethics will become mainstream American values on a par with "Smokey Bear" or "Fasten Your Seatbelt" through public education, relations, and marketing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2005 DOI should develop and launch a public lands stewardship campaign that is built around a culture icon (e.g. Indian with a tear ad)</li> <li>By 2005 DOI will fully integrate and fund the Leave No Trace and Tread Lightly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>

				partnerships.	
5	3.	3	Provide recreation opportunities to satisfy future growth with tolerance and diversity through collaboration with diverse groups and clear expectations leading to broad scale management.	•	•
5	4.	1	Public land natural and wild places are preserved for future generations and the National Landscape Conservation System lands are recognized as "American Treasures."	•	•
5	5.	5	BLM is recognized as a "respected" front line recreation provider among the American public, recreationists, and elected officials. BLM's recreation function equals or surpasses resource production function.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal BLM commitment to elevate the Recreation mission.</li> <li>• Allocate a higher percent of resources to recreation.</li> <li>• Survey the public as to their perception to BLM's mission and the role of public lands to guide where BLM puts information campaign.</li> <li>• Collaborate with private sector to take BLM to the hill.</li> <li>• Create a BLM recreation constituent group that would work to educate and mobilize public and Congress to support the (elevated) BLM Recreation mission.</li> <li>• Establish a more rigorous protocol to get accurate visitor counts and understanding of use.</li> <li>• US government recreation agencies collaborate with industry to understand emerging trends.</li> </ul>	•

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work to develop volunteer corps (retired professional executives).</li> <li>• Understand the ethnic/age/ability populations and their recreation use..."know our users." (e.g. Spanish language messages.)</li> </ul>	
5	6.	2	To provide as wide of access as possible with respect to possible limitations for preservation of cultural, historical, and natural resources. This includes trail systems with logical interconnected cross-jurisdiction, from home, with a recreation focus, respectful of cultural, heritage, and natural resources, and is sustainable.	•	•
5	7.	9	For BLM to have a sustainable funding model, combining appropriations and non-appropriated funds, and for those who are paying non-appropriated funds (user fees and permittees/leases) to believe that BLM is a good steward of those funds (investment and operating).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Articulate for the public and congress how the various sources of funds are being used, e.g. a 4-page budget primer.</li> <li>• Quickly document success stories of fee demo in order to get permanent fee authority.</li> <li>• Protect with tenacity our appropriated funding by managing expectations.</li> </ul>	•
5	8.	6	Fostering responsible land use ethic in future stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each local office identifies 3 youth-oriented groups to implement outings programs.</li> <li>• Use existing and tie into a recognizable package (LNT and TL) to deliver a consistent message....connect to a corresponding message with the Ad Council, e.g. Develop an entire, cross-cutting message package.</li> </ul>	•
5	9.	1	BLM's resources are aligned with its responsibilities....should BLM sell land (at market value) to increase its budget and improve its ability to effectively manage what's left?)	•	•

5	10.	7	BLM has management plans that are current, citizen-based with defined uses that are equitable for all recreational user groups, but no "bushwhacking" for anybody.	•	•
5	11.		Local constituencies share stewardship of the resources.	•	•
5	12.		Local agreement from interest groups that are empowered to make decisions through a locally chartered group.	•	•
5	13.		BLM empowered from Washington Office through the field staff to enforce the plans.	•	•
5	14.	5	An efficient, equitable fee system that is based upon open, transparent financial reporting and baseline impact data across all recreational uses and site improvements, based on one national interagency pass.	• Interagency agreements on national fee: Take a solution for recreation fees to Congress.	•
5	15.	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The BLM provides a full range of equal recreation opportunities that are economically and environmentally sustainable with minimal risks of conflict and litigation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Lawsuits-discover alternatives, disputes resolution</li> <li>* Funding-not reliant on the vagaries of the appropriate process, e.g. dedicated funding Wallop-Brough (sp?), user fees, outsourcing.</li> <li>* Communications-continuous improvement, higher priority, internal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Recreation Advisory Council (similar to what is done with Wild Horse and Burro Program....also form "hot shot" teams to help with conflict resolution at local level.</li> <li>Form local partnerships: Identify Stakeholders. Form Charter. Stakeholders are decision-makers. Collaboration training for stakeholders (some disagreement on this and how best to do it)</li> <li>Develop Management Plan: Need resource, socioeconomic and science data. Inventory routes.</li> </ul>	

			before external.	<p>All participants are vested (e.g. work in kind, money, services).</p> <p>BLM local offices need top down buy-in (from department all the way down)...to overcome FACA fears.</p> <p>Education included in plans.</p> <p>Implementation of plans.</p> <p>Enforcement of plans.</p>	
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